

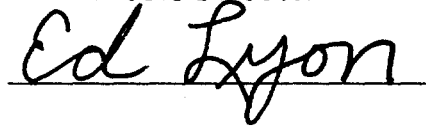
A Guidebook for London Centre and Europe-bound Students

An Honors Thesis (HONRS 499)

by

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Thesis Director

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ed Lyon". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

(Advisor's Signature)

Ball State University

Muncie, Indiana

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May, 1991

In order to compile this guide, I used mostly my own experience and entries in my journal. I also had the wonderful cooperation of Daniel Clark, Susan Draper, Wendy McIntire, and Brent Marty. I doubled checked locations and other information by using The London Guide and Baedeker's London. Brent Marty took the photograph of the tube. I took the remaining photographs.

My experience was in 1990 so the information may change over time. Double check important information such as times, hours, and price. This guide is to help you get started in your travels. Where you go and what you do depends on your interests and likes. I hope this gives you ideas and a place to begin.

"If you wish to have a just notion of the magnitude of this city, you must not be satisfied with seeing its great streets and squares, but must survey the innumerable little lanes and courts. It is not the showy evolutions of buildings, but in the multiplicity of human habitations which are crowded together, that the wonderful immensity of London exists."

--Dr. Samuel Johnson  
July 5, 1763

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## **PREPARATIONS FOR LONDON**

The first thing to think about is obtaining your passport. Applications are available at post offices. You will need to get a picture taken for it. Most photo shops have the service available. Be sure to apply for your passport plenty of time ahead of your departure. Certain times of the year the demand is high so the wait is longer.

An International Student Identity Card is very useful and economical. For only \$10 it can be used to get discounts on admissions and travel. You need to have it before you leave the U.S. On Ball State campus the place to go is room 313 of the Burkhart Building. You need an i.d. sized picture and the money. It should take about twenty minutes.

Another item you may wish to purchase before leaving is a BritRail pass which is not available in England. (There are other such passes offered in England - check the British Rail Stations.) The passes are for use on the British Rail (trains) to most anywhere in Great Britain. Students ages 16 to 26 can receive an additional 20% discount on second class tickets. The prices (1990) are for eight days \$285 for first class and \$189 for second, fifteen days \$409 first and \$285 second, twenty-two days \$499 first and \$359 second, and a month \$589 first and \$415 second class.

You should have several id sized photos (1 1/4" X 1 3/4") to take along. The booths in malls are just as good a place as any. The photos may be required for subway (tube) passes, school identifications, meal cards, library cards, travel passes, and many other things. You can get more taken in London but it is a good idea to have some handy when you arrive.

Watching the exchange rates will help you become accustomed to the difference in currency rates. Monitoring the rates may help pick a time to convert some money to take along. You should have some English currency ahead of time. This way you already have cash and you will be able to familiarize yourself with the coins and bills.



*A VIEW OF OXFORD, ENGLAND*

Most people prefer to have traveler's cheques. Depending on how much you expect to travel, the cheques may be in British pounds and American dollars. Remember: each time you convert to a new currency, a commission is charged. Some places charge per traveler's cheque, so consider the denominations.

Credit cards are accepted in most places. But students have a tendency to max their cards while traveling, so be careful.

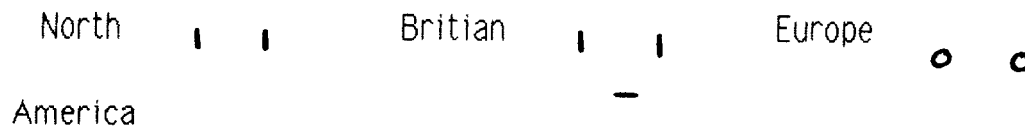
It is difficult to decide how much money you require. A general rule is how much you think plus 50% of that amount. If you plan wisely and budget, there shouldn't be a problem. Keep in mind that the prices are higher in a big city like London and you will have many opportunities to travel. Also souvenirs can start adding up.

To familiarize yourself with London and Great Britain, you can read about their history and government and keep updated on current events. Also be aware of the laws and customs. You must obey British law while living in London and traveling in Great Britain.

The United States electricity uses 110 volts but Europe uses 220 volts. This means that things run twice as fast which most likely will result in a burned out appliance. Converters are required even to just plug in the appliance since the outlets are different shapes than our two flat parallel blades. In England the outlets are for three blades in which two are parallel



and the third is below while in Europe the outlets are two parallel circular holes. Shop around for a suitable converter.



You should start making lists of places you wish to see and things you wish to do based on your interests. These lists will help you plan activities and to use your time for your enjoyment. Soon after you arrive, you should start putting your plans into action. Many times people wait too long and leave without doing much of what they had hoped.

If you need ideas or have questions, talking to a past participant may be a solution. The London Centre is in Burkhart room 311 and the phone number is 285-1326. Someone there should be able to help you get in contact with a previous participant.

The best thing to take along with you is a positive attitude. It can make a difference between a good experience and a bad one. Remain open-minded and positive. London is big and full of possibilities. The right attitude will make it easier to adjust and get the most out of your time spent in Europe.

Packing is important since it determines what you will have for four to five months and will have to carry. Usually it is done at the last minute and

items are easily forgotten. I have tried to make a list to help. Each person "needs" different things so adjust for yourself.

Do not take expensive items over. Especially if you will be heartbroken if they are lost, stolen or broken. Traveling is hard on clothes as well as other travel items.



The easiest thing said and the hardest to do is Pack Lightly. Take only what is necessary. Remember: you will be the one carrying your luggage!!

-clothes: dark colors will help you blend in with the English better plus dirt is harder to spot,color coordinate several outfits to mix and match

-shoes: buy a good pair of walking shoes and break them in BEFORE you leave

-towel & washcloth

-extra pair of glasses or glasses prescription

-medicine prescriptions

-pocket knife, corkscrew: for eating on the run, to cut and open.

-fanny pack: popular and comfortable way to carry around money and passport

-repair kit (needle, thread,scissors): to make quick clothes repair

-small travel bag: for weekend trips

-umbrella!!!!

-journal: keep track of activities, help preserve memories

-camera,film,batteries, notebook: capture those precious moments and use the notebook to keep track of pictures (helps labeling later on)

-walkman,tapes(a few),batteries

-addresses of family and friends

-reading material:book or magazine

-tag luggage inside and out!!

-your carry-on bag should have extra clothing just in case your luggage is lost

#### London Temperatures

December to March high 44 F      June to August high 70 F

low 35 F

low 52 F

Great Britain includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the surrounding islands. Republic of Ireland is separate and has different currency.

# BRITISH ISLES

SHETLANDS  
ORKNEYS



## LONDON HISTORY

London's history is a long one. The following is a list of the Kings and Queens who ruled from 1066. (Note: the first year of rule is 955 with the Anglo-Saxon kings. I started the list with the Norman kings.)

William I, the Conqueror	1066-87
William II (Rufus)	1087-1100
Henry I (Beauclerc)	1100-35
Stephen	1135-54
Henry II (Curtmantle)	1154-89
Richard I (Lionheart)	1189-99
John (Lackland)	1199-1216
Henry III	1216-72
Edward I	1272-1307
Edward II	1307-27
Edward III	1327-77
Richard II	1377-99
Henry IV	1399-1413
Henry V	1413-22
Henry VI	1422-61
Edward IV	1461-83
Edward V	1483
Richard III	1483-85
Henry VII	1485-1509
Henry VIII	1509-47
Edward VI	1547-53
Mary I	1553-58
Elizabeth I	1558-1603
James I	1603-25
Charles I	1625-49
Oliver Cromwell (Protector)	1653-58
Richard Cromwell (Protector)	1658-59
Charles II	1660-85
James II	1685-88
Mary II and William III	1689-1702
Anne	1702-14
George I	1714-27
George II	1727-60
George III	1760-1820

George IV	1820-30
William IV	1830-37
Victoria	1837-1901
Edward VII	1901-10
George V	1910-36
Edward VIII	1936
George VI	1936-1952
Elizabeth II	1952-present

The history is hard to summarize so I will highlight a few events. (Once in London I recommend going to the Museum of London.)

The River Thames is important since it made traveling to the Continent and other parts of Britain easy. A city was settled at the river's opening into the land: London (not called that until later). It was a focus of communication and trading. In 1300 BC farming techniques were developed. By 600 BC iron was being used.

The Roman invasion came in 43 BC. The city was named Londinium. The Roman soldiers stayed.

The first of many fires occurred in 60 AD. The followers of Queen Boudica purposely burned the city. The city was rebuilt. But a second fire occurred between 125 and 130 AD - this one may have been an accident.

Londinium was renamed Augusta in the 4th century. The city was no longer the capital of the whole of Britain. In 410 the Roman rule ended.

The Anglo-Saxons came in the 7th century. The Vikings came and attacked in 842 and 851. In 886 the West Saxon King Alfred made peace with the Danes and reestablished London.

Duke William of Normandy was crowned king in 1066 after invading.

Thomas Beckett (1118-1170) was assassinated in Canterbury Cathedral. After his death, he became the most popular saint in London.

In 1343 Geoffrey Chaucer was born in London.

Between 1500 and 1600 London life changed. The population increased from 50,000 to 200,000. Henry VIII encouraged immigration from Europe. He dissolved the religious houses. London was part of the major European market when Queen Elizabeth I ruled.

In 1605, six per cent of England's population lived in London. It was also the year of the Gunpowder Plot. Guy Fawkes was hired to blow up the House of Lords, Westminster. Thirty-six barrels of gunpowder were in the cellar of the House of Lords for eight months.

In 1607 Virginia was colonized.

Witch mania hit Europe from 1500 to 1700. Over 200,000 were burned at the stake.

Fire has always been one of London's biggest hazards. The buildings used to be made of timber, the houses are still close together, and many of



the streets are narrow. The fire of 1633 destroyed buildings at the north end of the London Bridge. They were rebuilt but with a gap for a fire break.

The Great Fire occurred in 1666. It did not spread to Southwark because of the fire break. The fire lasted four days. It started September 2 at Pudding Lane near the London Bridge. The second day was the worst. When the fire was put out the fourth day, four fifths (or 80%) of the city had been destroyed. Only eight people were killed but 100,000 were homeless. The city was rebuilt quickly so the merchants would stay. Fire regulations were required and fire insurance became available.

By 1700 the population of London was 490,000.

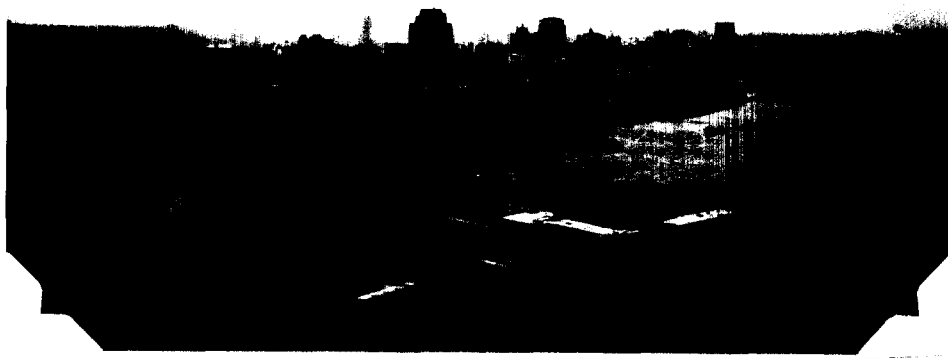
In 1760 a citizen could be put to death for arson, forgery, maiming cattle or destroying turnpikes.

A fire burned the Houses of Parliament in 1834. A furnace overheated in the House of Lords. Westminster Hall was saved. The House took 25 years to rebuild.

The Tooley Street fire took place in 1861. In four days and four nights six large warehouses were burned.

Around 1826 the land at Regent's Park was leased from the crown for gardens for the Zoological Society to house birds and animals. It was opened to the public in 1847 in order to raise funds. This is now the London Zoo.

There is so much history of this city and its country. Almost every place you visit is a part of that history. I leave the rest for you to discover yourself.



*LONDON AS SEEN FROM THE TOP OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL*

#### ABOUT LONDON

London has always been an important city since the River Thames flows through it. London actually consists of the City of London and thirty-two boroughs. The City of London is the heart of London and is only one square mile and has a population of 5000. London has a total of 609 square miles and over 6.7 million inhabitants. The twelve inner London boroughs are Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, and

Westminster. The remaining boroughs include Barking, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Haringey, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Newham, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton and Waltham Forest.

## GOVERNMENT

Although Britain has a royal family, they are just figure heads. The House of Lords and the House of Commons make up Parliament. The prime minister is elected by his/her party, not the public and is the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons. The prime minister has the right to dissolve the House of Commons and call an election of the public. Members of the government are also selected by the prime minister. The twenty leading members of the government make up the Cabinet.

## LANGUAGE

Although English is spoken in the United States and Great Britain, there is still a small language barrier. Some of the spelling differs. Also many words have different meanings in British English than in American English. To reduce miscommunication and misunderstanding, use British vocabulary and spellings. Also double check to make sure you really know what is being

said and try to be as clear as possible. The accents may also confuse you.

But you will grow accustomed to them.

### Spelling differences

[American]

aluminum

center

check (money)

color

connection

curb

diplomat

gray

honor

inquire

jail

jewelry

labor

organization

pajamas

peddler

program

realize

recognize

theater

[British]

aluminium

centre

cheque

colour

connexion

kerb

diplomatist

grey

honour

enquire

goal

jewellery

labour

organisation

pyjamas

pedlar

programme

realise

recognise

theatre

### Terms and Meanings

[American]

apartment

bathroom

bobby pins, hair pins

bread like a hamburger bun

candy

checkers

chips (potato)

cigarette

bus

closet

cookie

corn

cracker

[British]

flat

WC (water closet), loo, toilet

kirby grippers

bap

sweets

draughts

crisps

fag

coach

cupboard

biscuit

maize

biscuit

diaper	nappy
drugstore	chemist's
drunk	pissed
elevator	lift
eraser	rubber
exit	way out
faucet	tap
first floor	second floor (first floor up)
football	American football
14 pounds (weight)	one stone
french fries	chips
gas, gasoline	petrol
ground floor	first floor
half penny	ha'penny, 1/2 pence
hood (car)	bonnet
jello	jelly
jelly	jam
line	queue
napkin	serviette
oven	cooker
police officer	bobby, copper
rent	hire
round-trip ticket	return ticket
soccer	football
subway	tube
subway station	underground
suspenders	braces
sweater	jumper
telephone, to call	ring up
truck	lorry
trunk (car)	boot
two weeks	fortnight
underpants	knickers
underpass	subway
undershirt	vest
vacation	holiday
vest	waistcoat
wake up	knock up
z	zed

Most of Europe uses the metric system. If you are not familiar with the system, here are some conversion factors.

1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds

1 meter = 1.09 yards

1 kilometer = 0.62 miles

1 liter = 1.05 quarts

1 liter = 0.88 Imperial quarts



*THE WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER AND DOVER CASTLE, ENGLAND*

## IN LONDON

Once you arrive, your senses will be bombarded with new information. You will probably be tired from the flight and the confusion of a new place. To recover from jetlag and adjust to London time, you should avoid naps at first, set night hours, and set your morning hours and then stick to them. You might get homesick for a while. New things can be confusing; each day will be a guessing game. It is best to start in with exploring London and meeting new people. Over time you will learn your way around and begin to feel comfortable in your surroundings.

To help you around London you should purchase a map and/ or a guide. The following are preferred: London A to Z map guide and The London Guide by Nicholson (1990 £3.95). Most students agree that the best way to learn your way around London is to take your map and go. The extreme adventurers suggest to get lost and use the map to get back. If you have problems, just ask someone for directions.

A three month tube (subway) pass will help cut down on costs if you plan on using the tube or bus very much. Information on how to obtain one and how to use it is explained later in this guide.

Some people chose to open a bank account. It can be helpful since you will be in town a while. You can earn interest on your money and have it in a safe place. Check out the banks near you.

Keeping a journal is advised. You can not only keep track of events and visits but you can record your feelings and reactions to the British culture. You will appreciate it more once you return to the United States. It will help you recall later on.

In addition to your map, carry your camera with you at all times. You never know where you will wind up. Pictures speak louder than words. Write down in a notebook the pictures you take since this will make it easier to label the pictures once they are developed.

Adjusting to the culture may be difficult. Mix in and try to meet British people and other nationalities. There will be plenty of Americans but you are in England now. Try to use British vocabulary and spellings. Things may seem odd but remember: you are the foreigner. Try some of the British customs such as taking tea in the afternoon.

Since you will be away from home for several months, you may wish to keep up with American news via newspapers and television. But not much is shown so letters from home will have the most information. Also read the newspaper for British news. It is good to know what is happening in the country you are temporarily living in.



The British are not as fast-paced as Americans. You should allow extra time for everything. You could get lost or a delay could occur. The British are known for their lines (queues). You will get used to standing in line. So where ever you go, expect to have to queue up.

You should start checking off items on your lists of things to do and see. Some sights are listed in this guide but London is full of many, many more. Time Out magazine and What's On magazine are good sources for events and times. You should take advantage of any planned school activities. Plays, concerts, and musicals are plentiful in London. You never know what you like until you try it. Be adventurous and spontaneous.



*HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, ZONE 5 OF LONDON*

Some things that may surprise you are the continuous green scenery all year round and the large number of homeless people. Beggars will ask you for change almost daily, depending on where you go. It is a sad sight but after a while you will become desensitized to them.

After several weeks in London, you will learn your way around and feel comfortable. You may even be able to give others directions. Do not be surprised when you become annoyed with tourists. They will stop and stand in your way as they look around. They will travel in large, loud groups. They may ask you stupid questions. But remember, just a few weeks ago, you were the same way. They may be frustrating when you are rushing off somewhere but think and remember how it was when you first arrived.

Homesickness can strike at any time. Don't let it stop you from having fun. Letters you write and receive may help or hinder. Mail from home is usually a highlight of the day. Keep in touch with family and friends. It helps to know they are thinking of you. And they like to hear about your experiences.





## BRITISH CURRENCY

The British currency is the pound sterling, £. There are 100 pence (p) to a pound. The coins are the 1p, 2p, 5p (or 1 shilling), 10p (or 2 shilling), 20p, 50p, and £1. The bills are different sizes, depending on the value. The bill amounts are £5, £10, £20, and £50. Other terms are still used for various amounts. A half-crown is 12½ pence; a quid or nicker is one pound. A guinea is £1.05. A fiver and a tenner are £5 and £10, respectively.

For exchanging money, the Bureaux de change usually have better exchange rates but charge a higher transaction fee so banks are just as good. Bank hours are Monday to Friday 9:30am to 3:30pm. They are closed weekends, holidays, and bank holidays. The exchange rate on April 18, 1991 was £1 = \$1.75 or \$1 = £0.57.

## TELEPHONES

Calling the United States from Europe is usually more expensive than calling Europe from the United States. Great Britain's country code is 44. To call the United States, you dial 010 + 1 + area code + number. Your calling cards for various companies should have directions.

Pay phones in Britain usually take 10p for every five minutes. To use a pay phone using coins is like in the US. You pick up the receiver, deposit

coins (the display shows the amount left), dial the number, and add coins when needed. The unused coins are returned.

Phonecards are also used. You buy the card for £1 per 10 units of time. The cards are sold in 10, 20, 40, 100, and 200 units. You pick up the receiver, insert card into slot (display shows units left), and dial number. When you run out of units, you can quickly exchange cards. Be careful since the units go quickly even with a local call.

#### THE TUBE (SUBWAY SYSTEM)

London Regional Transport, 55 Broadway, SW1 0BD (London) telephone 071-222 5500. Information offices are at Victoria and Euston railway stations, Piccadilly Circus, King's Cross, and Oxford Circus. Telephone 071-222 1234 (24 hours).

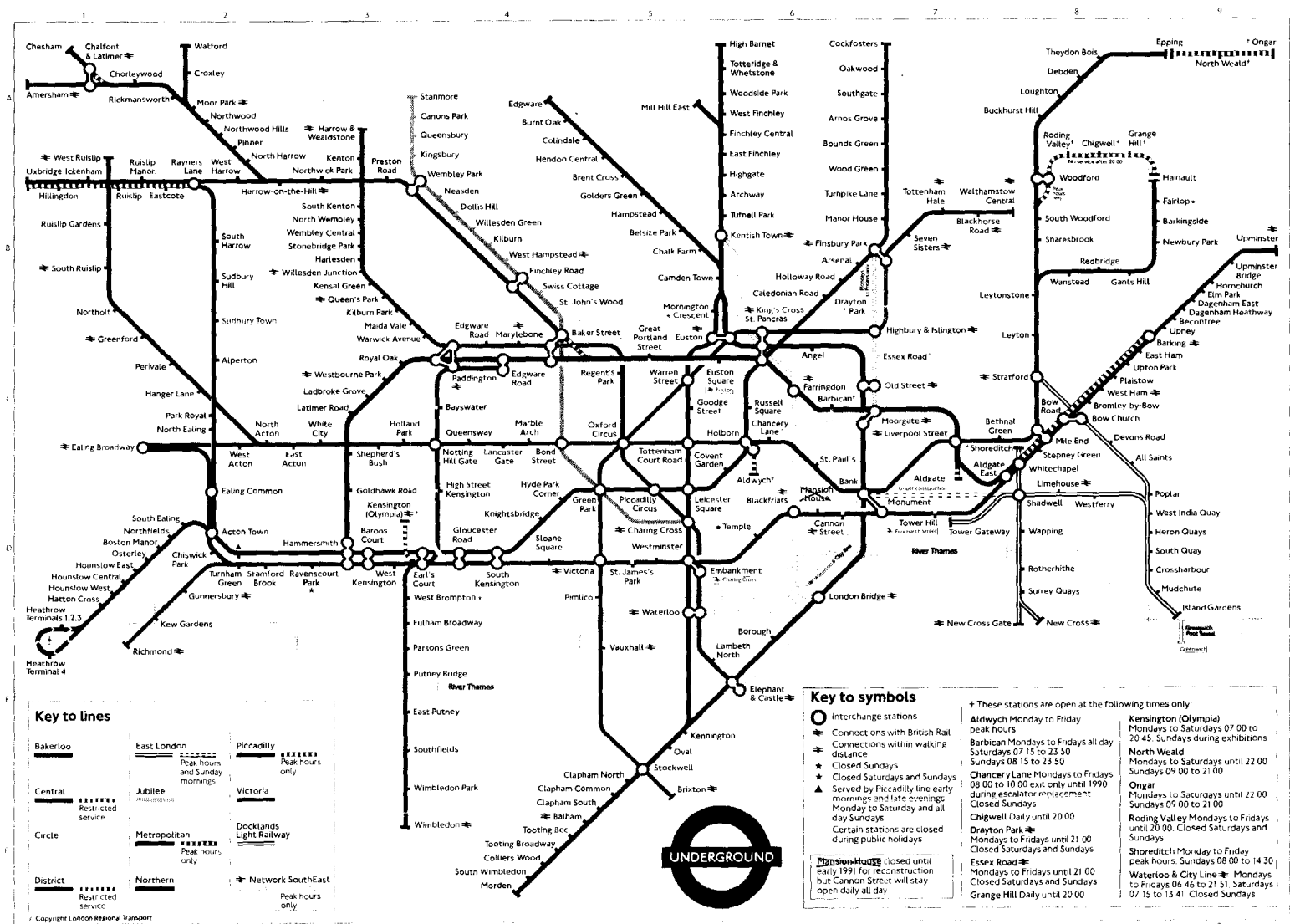
The symbol for the subway or underground is a circle with a horizontal line through it. The tube operates from 6am (7:30am on Sundays) until midnight. The fare depends on which of the five zones are traveled. The Central Zone is central London with a minimum fare of 70 pence. The second zone is the rest of London with a fare of 50 pence. The last three zones are suburbs of London to about fifteen miles away. This zone is also 50 pence. But when you travel from one zone into another, the fare is higher.

If you plan to use the tube or bus frequently, you should buy a travelcard. They can be bought for a day, a week, a month, and a year or a combination. You will need an id-sized photo. You may purchase the pass at the information stations listed above.



### *THE TUBE ARRIVING IN A STATION*

To purchase a ticket for the day or for one ride, you can use the machines near the entrance of the stations. You push the button of your destination or that you want a daily pass for which ever zones. The display will show how much it will cost. You may cancel and check other destinations or zones. Once you decide, deposit the amount needed and your ticket will be ready.





The tube map is fairly easy to read. You may obtain a free map at all London Transport ticket booths. Each train line is colored and the stops are labeled. You will may have to change lines to arrive where you wish. Just look at the map and decide where to change. Signs in the station will direct you to the other line needed. Don't worry if you make a mistake or take the wrong line. It is fairly easy to get back on track. It will seem confusing at first but it really is easy.

When you have your ticket or pass, to enter the station you place the ticket/pass into the slot of the turnstile. The "door" will open and you walk through and take your ticket/pass from the slot on top. If you are at the end of the trip and bought a ticket just for that trip, the machine will keep your ticket. Posters may be up explaining the procedure. If you have any problems, a underground employee should be in a booth or walking nearby - just ask.

The tube pass - not ticket - is also good on buses. When you get on the bus, show the driver your pass and id card (it comes with the pass). Each bus has a schedule that should be posted at the stops. Most people find it easier to use the tube. But the bus allows you to see London as you ride instead of tunnels. Some times you don't realize how close some of the tube stops are to each other until you walk or use the bus. The double-decker

buses are a familiar sight. You should ride on the top deck at least once while in London.

## MAIL

The post offices in Great Britain are not part of the government. The biggest problem you may have with this system is that the postal workers go on strike. While I was there in the beginning of 1990, the post office went on strike at least twice. The strikes may occur in certain areas and not the whole city. I could go to another part of London to mail out letters but I couldn't receive any. Once the strike is over, it may take over a week for the mail to be sorted and delivered.

The post office hours may vary. Some close for lunch and in the afternoon. A 24-hour post office is in St. Martin's Place, WC2 which is on the corner of William IV Street in Trafalgar Square.

Postal rates are on the rise. In 1990 the cost of sending a postcard to the United States was 29 pence. Letters to the United States start at 34 pence.

When you send a letter home, it may arrive within five days. But when they send you a letter it may take up to a week or as little as three days. It is unpredictable. If a package is sent to you, it may take much longer than you are used to.

For some students the mail becomes a lifeline. It is much cheaper than phone calls and the letter is always there to reread. You may not realize how important it is to you to hear from the people you left behind. Also, it is a good way to keep in contact with friends since they will be missing you, too.



*SALISBURY AS SEEN FROM OLD SARUM, ENGLAND*

#### FOOD

The food in Great Britain is different. The British use cucumbers and tomatoes frequently, especially in sandwiches. Salad means lettuce so a ham salad is a ham and lettuce sandwich. Chips (french fries) are eaten with vinegar and salt. Try them at least once. For a quick bite, the deli counters and grocery stores are a good place to pick up a sandwich or bread

and cheese. You can buy a good lunch in a pub fairly inexpensively. The ploughman's lunch consists of cheese, bread, salad, tomato, and onions. A shepherd's pie has diced meat, usually with onion and vegetables, covered with mashed potatoes. Steak and kidney pies are another British favorite. Cornish pasties are ground meat and potatoes wrapped in pastry. These dishes are inexpensive and filling.

Besides the British restaurants, there are many, many ethnic restaurants to choose from. Be adventurous and try Asian, Greek, Middle Eastern, or Indian cuisine. So much variety is available that you should never lack for a new place to eat.

If you decide to go to McDonald's for a "good American hamburger", do not be surprised if it doesn't taste like home. The American chains cater to English tastes. The meat may taste different and the ketchup is sweeter. You also have to pay extra for ketchup and the other condiments. There are many American chains in London: McDonald's, Burger King, Taco Bell, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Dunkin' Donuts are just a few.

## BRITISH TEA

High tea is served late in the afternoon and is a complete meal with sandwich, tea, and dessert. The tea most people think of is in the morning or early afternoon where tea and a sweet is served. The tea is drunk with

sugar and milk and the sweet can be cake, a pastry, or a muffin. Cream tea means the tea is served with scones, Devonshire cream, and jam. Most coffee bars and some restaurants serve afternoon tea. It should be on the menu. London is full of Tea Rooms. You will find many if you just walk around. Most large department stores serve high tea. Below are a few places to start you off.

Harrod's (department store) in Knightbridge, Brompton Road

The Ritz in Piccadilly Road

Liberty's (department store) on Regent's and Great Marlborough Streets

The Muffin Man, 12 Wright's Lane near Kensington station

## PUBS, BARS, NIGHT CLUBS

Pub is short for public house. Pubs have different atmospheres compared to bars and night clubs. Pubs are more for having a drink and conversation with friends. Some people even take their books and study or read with a pint.

Beer, ale, and cider are served in 1/2 pint or pint glasses. Bitter is an amber-colored draft beer. Light ale can be described as fizzy beer. Stout is a strong, dark, and rich ale. Cider is strong fermented apple juice. Some pubs many also have wine, champagne, and bottled water.

Places that serve mixed drinks are usually the bars or night clubs. The mixed drinks are expensive and may be different from the American version in taste and color. You can ask for your favorite drink if you know the ingredients



*THE GEORGE PUB IN SOUTHWARK, LONDON*

Pubs are easy to find – usually near where ever you are. I have listed a few to give you some ideas.

Sherlock Holmes, 10 Northumberland St., near Trafalgar Square

The George Inn, 77 Borough High St., near London Bridge (Southwark)

The Globe, Marylebone St (corner of Baker's St)

Other names to look for are

George Pub

Rising Sun

King George

Prince Regent

Comedy Club

Some of the preferred night spots are listed below.

Long Island Iced Tea

Slap Harry's

Hippodrome

Camden Palace

Bar Madrid

Punch & Judy's

Adam's Rib

## RESTAURANTS

Hard Rock Cafe -- good for lunch or a real cheeseburger  
150 Old Park Lane, just off Hyde Corner  
tube: Hyde Park Corner

Chelsea Kitchen -- good food for low prices  
98 King's Road  
tube: South Kensington

My Old Dutch Pancake House -- over 100 choices for lunch, dinner,  
dessert (pancakes with toppings from meat to sweet)  
131-132 High Holborn (Bloomsbury)  
tube: Holborn or Tottenham Court Road

Stockpot -- very inexpensive (similar to Chelsea Kitchen)  
40 Panton St  
tube: Piccadilly Circus

Wong Kei -- good and inexpensive Chinese food  
41-43 Wardour St (Chinatown)  
tube: Piccadilly Circus

Pizza Express -- good pizza and some times jazz  
29 Wardour St  
tube: Piccadilly Circus

Cafe Pacifico -- okay Mexican, nice atmosphere  
5 Langley St  
tube: Convent Garden

The Pasta House -- inexpensive but good Italian food  
Pentonville Rd  
tube: King's Cross

Pound Pizza (Shawarma) -- slice of pizza for one pound  
Shaftesbury Ave.  
tube: Piccadilly Circus

Kebab Machine -- gyros and kebobs  
corner of Pentonville Rd and Euston Rd  
tube: King's Cross

Good Greek restaurants are around Goodge St and Tottenham Court Rd.



## CLOTHING SIZES

### Women

#### blouses and sweaters

USA	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
British	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
Continental	40	42	44	46	48	50	52

#### shoes

USA	5-5½	6-6½	7-7½	8-8½	9
British	3½-4	4½-5	5½-6	6½-7	7½
Continental	36	37	38	39	40

### Men

#### shirts

USA	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17
British	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17
Continental	36	37	38	39	41	42	43

#### shoes

USA	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½
British	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10
Continental	39	40	41	42	43	43	44	44

Clothing for larger sizes are harder to find.

January and February are the time of the big clothes sales.

#### SHOPPING

The three main shopping streets are Oxford Street, Regents Street, and New Bond Street. The best known department stores are Harrod's, Selfridges, Marks & Spencer, and Liberty's. Foyles has a large range of textbooks, maps, and books. Many of the bookstores are on Charing Cross Road. HMV is the big music store with several locations. A list of markets and times open can be obtained from local Town Halls.

Harrod's, Knightbridge SW1, telephone 01-730 1234

Liberty, 210-220 Regent St W1, telephone 01-734-1234

Marks & Spencer, 458 Oxford St. W1, telephone 01-935 7954 also at

173 Oxford St W1, telephone 01-437 7722

Selfridges, 400 Oxford St. W1, telephone 01-629 1234

Foyles, 119-125 Charing Cross Rd. WC2, telephone 01-437 5660

HMV, 150 Oxford St. W1, telephone 01-631 3423

#### Markets:

Camden Passage, Islington, N1, tube: Angel

Convent Garden, WC2, tube: Convent Garden

Gabriel's Warf, 56 Upper Ground, SE1, tube: Waterloo

Kensington Market, Kensington High St, W8, tube: Kensington High St.

Leather Lane, Holborn, EC1, tube: Chancery Lane

Petticoat Lane Market, Middlesex St, E1, tube: Liverpool St., Aldgate,  
Aldgate East

Portobello Road Market, Portobello Rd., W10, tube: Ladbroke Grove,  
Notting Hill Gate

#### ANNUAL EVENTS

##### January

- International Boat Show, Earls Court Exhibition Centre, Warwick Rd., SW5 Largest boat show in Europe
- International Racing Car Show, Alexandra Pavilion
- January sales at most stores, clearance after Christmas
- Chinese New Year, Gerrard St., W1 [Jan. or Feb.]

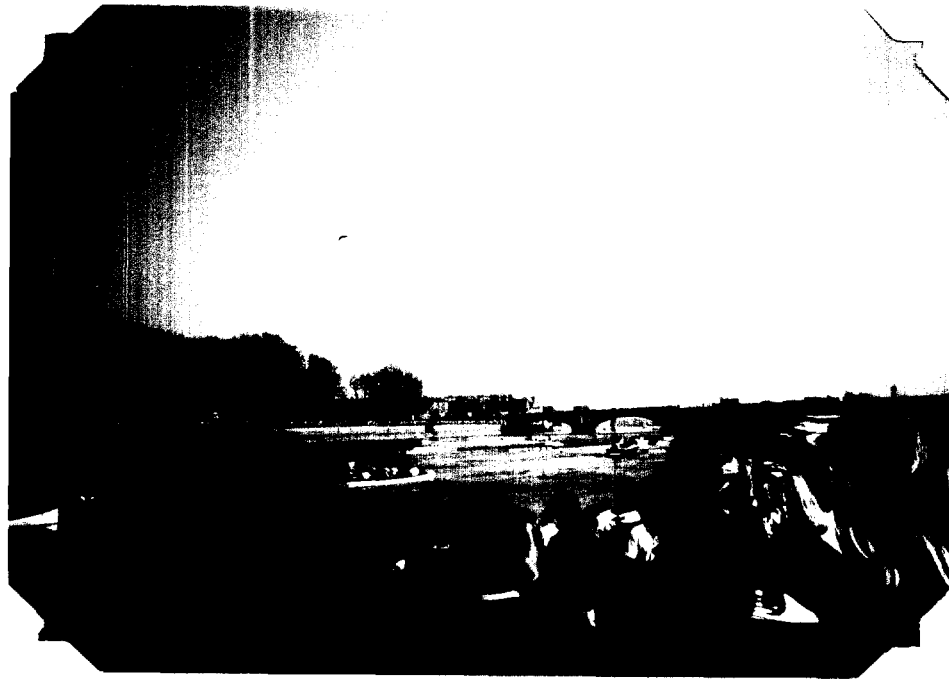
25 St Paul's. Day, performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio "St Paul" in St Paul's Cathedral

30 Laying of wreaths on statue of Charles I in Trafalgar Square and service in Whitehall for the "royal martyr"

## February

-- Cruft's Dog Show, Earl's Court Exhibition Centre

-- Psychics and Mystics Fayre, Hammersmith Town Hall, Kings Street, W6, Intuitive sciences: palmistry, tarot cards, etc.



*THE OXFORD VS. CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE*

## March

-- Chelsea Spring Antiques Fair, Chelsea Old Town Hall, Kings Rd.

-- Oxford vs. Cambridge Boat Race, River Thames: Putney to Mortlake

[Saturday afternoon March or April]

## April

- Easter Procession & Carols, Westminster Abbey [Easter Monday]
- Easter Sunday Parade, Battersea Park [3:00pm Easter Sunday]
- London Marathon, starts 9:30am in Greenwich Park and finishes at Westminster Bridge

## May

- 1 Labour Day procession to Hyde Park
- Football (soccer) Association Cup Final, Wembley Stadium
- Festival of Mind, Body & Spirit, The New Hall, Royal Horticultural Halls, Greycoat St. Human awareness and planetary consciousness
- Rugby League Challenge Cup Final, Wembley Stadium

## June

- All England Lawn Tennis Championships, All England Lawn Tennis & Croquet Club, Church Rd, Wimbledon [last week in June & first week of July, 2:00pm Mon-Sat.]
- The Derby, Epsom Racecourses, Surrey

## July

- City of London Festival, all over London [3 weeks in July]
- Royal Tournament, Earls Court, military display with bands

## August

- Greater London Horse Show, Clapham Common, SW4

## September

- Battle of Britain Day, service at Westminster Abbey, flying display
- Election of Lord Mayor of London, procession from St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham St to Guildhall

## October

- 21 Trafalgar Day, service and parade [on Sunday near the 21st]

## November

- 5 Guy Fawke's Day, fireworks, anniversary of Gunpowder Plot
- Lord Mayor's Procession & Show, new Lord Mayor driven to Law Courts from Guildhall, biggest ceremonial event [2nd Sat in Nov.]
- State Opening of Parliament, The Queen driven from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords

## December

- 26-28 carol services at Westminster Abbey
- 31 New Year's Eve celebration in Trafalgar Square

## THEATRE & CINEMA

For some people the accents and British humour make it difficult to understand or follow what is going on, but the longer you are in London, the less of a problem it is. Theatre also helps you experience British life and culture. Most of the American movies arrive in London a month or so after

opening all over the United States. The cinemas are fairly expensive but most things are in London.

Student tickets may be available for the show you wish to see. The London Theatre Guide is free and is published every fortnight (two weeks). It has most of the information you need: what is playing, where, ticket prices, and if stand-by tickets are available. For a stand-by ticket you should arrive at the theatre between thirty minutes and an hour before curtain and queue up. The time before curtain may vary depending on the popularity of the show. Call the theatre and ask what time you should arrive. Make sure you have your student ID.

In Leicester Square you may be able to purchase tickets at the 1/2 price booth. You can only buy tickets for that day. The booth opens at noon for matinees and 2:30pm for evening shows. A service fee is charged per ticket. You should arrive early to get the better seats.

If a theatre does not offer stand-by tickets it is possible to queue up at the box office to buy a return ticket for that day's performance. You may wait anywhere from one hour to the whole afternoon. Again call the theatre for information on waiting times.

Some theatres are listed with the following sights.